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5 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
6 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
7 AT SEATTLE

8 NICHOLAS MICHAEL SLEDGE,

9 Petitioner,

10 v.

11 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

12 Respondent.

C16-873 TSZ
(related to CR14-81 TSZ)

ORDER

13 THIS MATTER comes before the Court on a motion, docket no. 1, by Nicholas
14 Michael Sledge pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255. Having reviewed all papers filed in
15 support of and in opposition to the motion, the Court enters the following order.

16 **Background**

17 In 2014, Sledge was charged by Indictment with, and pleaded guilty to, bank
18 robbery. See Indictment & Plea Agr. (CR14-81, docket nos. 14 & 33). At the time
19 Sledge was sentenced, the United States Sentencing Guidelines (“USSG”) provided that,
20 if a defendant was deemed a “career offender,” the offense level for bank robbery was 32,
21 rather than 22, and the criminal history category was VI. USSG § 4B1.1(b). Sledge
22 qualified for a three-point reduction for acceptance of responsibility, resulting in a total
23 offense level of 29, and his guideline range was 151-to-188 months. The plea bargain

1 required the parties to recommend a sentence of not less than 72 months and not more
2 than 108 months imprisonment. Plea Agr. at ¶ 10 (CR14-81, docket no. 33). The Court
3 imposed a term of 104 months. Judgment (CR14-81, docket no. 43).

4 **Discussion**

5 In connection with the pending § 2255 motion, the Government does not dispute
6 that, if the reasoning of *Johnson v. United States*, 135 S. Ct. 2551 (2015), applies, Sledge
7 does not have the requisite two prior felony convictions, for either a crime of violence or
8 a controlled substance offense, to qualify as a “career offender.” *See* USSG § 4B1.1(a).
9 Without the “career offender” enhancement, the applicable guideline range is 57-to-71
10 months.¹ The Government, however, contends that Sledge cannot rely on *Johnson* for the
11 following reasons: (i) in the Plea Agreement, Sledge waived his right to collaterally
12 attack his sentence; (ii) Sledge’s *Johnson* claim is procedurally barred because he did not
13 raise it either at sentencing or on direct appeal; (iii) Sledge has not shown that the Court
14 actually relied on the residual clause in the definition of “crime of violence,” as set forth
15 in USSG § 4B1.2(a)(2) (2014), to conclude that two of the felonies for which Sledge had
16 previously been convicted, namely attempting to elude a pursuing police vehicle and
17 unarmed bank robbery, rendered him a “career offender”; (iv) *Johnson* does not apply
18 retroactively for purposes of collateral challenges to guideline range calculations; and
19 (v) Sledge remains bound by the Plea Agreement to recommend a sentence within the

21 ¹ In the absence of the “career offender” designation, Sledge’s total offense level would be 19, calculated
22 as a base offense level of 20, increased by two points for taking money from a financial institution, and
23 decreased by three points for acceptance of responsibility, and Sledge would have a criminal history
category of V (11 points), resulting in a guideline range of 57-to-71 months. USSG §§ 2B3.1, 3E1.1, &
4A1.1. The Government concurs with the Court’s computation. *See* Answer at 7 (docket no. 5).

1 range articulated therein, namely 72-to-108 months, and has therefore suffered no
2 prejudice.

3 The Court is unpersuaded by the Government's arguments. A collateral attack
4 waiver is unenforceable with regard to a challenge that a sentence was imposed pursuant
5 to a constitutionally vague USSG provision. *See United States v. Torres*, 828 F.3d 1113,
6 1124-25 (9th Cir. 2016); *United States v. Terrell*, --- F. Supp. 3d ---, 2016 WL 6582993
7 at *6 (E.D. Wash. Nov. 6, 2016); *see also United States v. Savage*, --- F. Supp. 3d ---,
8 2017 WL 130008 at *9-*10 (C.D. Cal. Jan. 12, 2017). Sledge's failure to dispute the
9 applicability of USSG § 4B1.1 at sentencing or on appeal does not constitute procedural
10 default barring his § 2255 motion. *See Haffner v. United States*, 2016 WL 6897812 at *4
11 (W.D. Wash. Nov. 23, 2016); *Carpio v. United States*, --- F. Supp. 3d ---, 2016 WL
12 6395192 at *8-*9 (W.D. Wash. Oct. 28, 2016); *Nedrow v. United States*, 2016 WL
13 6267805 at *2 (W.D. Wash. Oct. 26, 2016); *Pressley v. United States*, --- F. Supp. 3d ---,
14 2016 WL 4440672 at *3-*4 (W.D. Wash. Aug. 11, 2016).

15 Sledge need not show that the Court explicitly relied on the residual clause of
16 former USSG § 4B1.2(a)(2). *See Carpio*, 2016 WL 6395192 at *6; *United States v.*
17 *Ladwig*, 192 F. Supp. 3d 1153, 1158-59 (E.D. Wash. 2016); *Gibson v. United States*,
18 2016 WL 3349350 at *1-*2 (W.D. Wash. June 15, 2016). Moreover, one of the two prior
19 felonies that might conceivably count toward a "career offender" designation, namely
20 attempting to elude a pursuing police vehicle, does not constitute a "crime of violence"
21 under any prong of the USSG definition other than the residual clause. *See Jennings v.*
22 *United States*, 2016 WL 4376778 at *2 (W.D. Wash. Aug. 17, 2016) ("The government
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1 . . . agrees that Petitioner ‘no longer qualifies as a career offender because his prior
2 conviction for Attempting to Elude a Pursuing Police Vehicle is not a crime of violence
3 under the Guidelines after Johnson.’”).

4 With respect to the retroactive effect of Johnson in the context of the Sentencing
5 Guidelines, the Court recognizes that the issue has been presented to the United States
6 Supreme Court in Beckles v. United States, No. 15-8544 (argued Nov. 28, 2016). The
7 Court is persuaded, however, that a stay pending Beckles is unwarranted, and that
8 Sledge’s § 2255 motion is not time-barred for the reasons articulated by other courts in
9 this district and in this circuit. See Carpio, 2016 WL 6395192 at *4-*6 (citing Reina-
10 Rodriguez v. United States, 655 F.3d 1182 (9th Cir. 2011)); Pressley, 2016 WL 4440672
11 at *2; see also Savage, 2017 WL 130008 at *19-*23; Haffner, 2016 WL 6897812 at *3;
12 United States v. Tomisser, 196 F. Supp. 3d 1169, 1173-74 (E.D. Wash. 2016); United
13 States v. Hoopes, 195 F. Supp. 3d 1161, 1162-68 (D. Ore. 2016).

14 Finally, the Government’s contention that the substantially different, post-Johnson
15 sentencing range does not justify granting Sledge’s § 2255 motion because he would be
16 bound by the Plea Agreement to request a sentence of not less than 72 months lacks any
17 merit. In seeking a new sentence that is consistent with a guideline range calculated
18 without the “career offender” enhancement, Sledge can still abide by the terms of the
19 Plea Agreement. The Court, however, is not bound by the range on which the parties
20 have agreed, and the Court’s analysis of what is a “sufficient, but not greater than
21 necessary” sentence that serves the purposes set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(2) will
22 necessarily be influenced by the revised guideline range. See Carpio, 2016 WL 6395192

at *5 (observing that the Sentencing Guidelines “are ‘the lodestone of sentencing’” and that a district judge must consult them “as a starting point” and “remain cognizant of them when imposing a sentence”).

Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, the Court ORDERS as follows:

(1) Nicholas Michael Sledge’s motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 to vacate, set aside, or correct his sentence, docket no. 1, is GRANTED;

(2) The Judgment in Case No. CR14-81, docket no. 43, is VACATED;

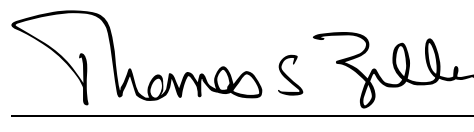
(3) A resentencing hearing is SET for Thursday, April 6, 2017, at 1:30 p.m.; the Government shall arrange for Sledge to be present at the resentencing hearing;

(4) The United States Probation and Pretrial Services Office is DIRECTED to prepare an expedited, revised presentence report and to provide a copy to all parties and the Court by March 27, 2017; the parties’ respective sentencing memoranda shall be filed by April 3, 2017;

(5) The Clerk is DIRECTED to docket a copy of this Order in CR14-81, to send a copy of this Order to all counsel of record and to Lorraine Bolle of the United States Probation and Pretrial Services Office, and to CLOSE this case.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated this 3rd day of March, 2017.



Thomas S. Zilly
United States District Judge